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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant: AUTO NETWORK GIJUTSU

KENKYUSHO:KK

SUMITOMO WIRING SYST LTD SUMITOMO ELECTRIC IND LTD

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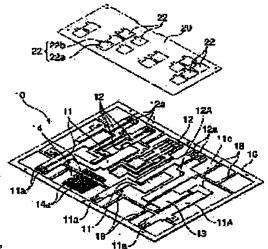
(72)Inventor: YAMANE SHIGEKI

(54) CIRCUIT CONSTITUENT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the thickness of a circuit constituent where a circuit element is mounted on a bus bar, while the mounting state of the circuit element is kept properly.

SOLUTION: A plurality of bus bars 11-14 of a flat metal plate are, arrayed almost in the same plane, bonded to the surface of a flexible sheet-like insulating substrate 20, and a circuit element 30 is mounted on the bus bar so as to stride specific bus bars 11A and 13 to constitute a power circuit. A deflection suppressing part 11e is extended from the bus bar 11A, in a direction almost parallel to the array direction of the bus bars 11A and 13, at a position deviated from the disposed position of the circuit element 30 in the direction orthogonal to the array



direction. The deflection suppressing part 11e suppresses the insulating substrate from deflecting at a part between the bus bars 11A and 13.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The front face of the insulating base material of the shape of a sheet which has flexibility where two or more bus bars which consist of flat metal plates are located in a line on an abbreviation same flat surface is pasted, and to the bus bar which is the circuitry object with which the circuit element was mounted in the bus bar concerned, and the power circuit was constituted as between specific bus bars is straddled, and is pasted up on the front face of said insulating base material It extends in the parallel direction, the location [location / of said circuit element / arrangement] shifted in the direction of a list of said specific bus bar, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly -- the direction of a list and abbreviation -- The circuitry object characterized by containing the bus bar for bending control which controls said insulating base material being bent by the part between the specific bus bars concerned, and deforming.

[Claim 2] a circuitry object according to claim 1 -- setting -- at least one side of said specific bus bar -- the direction of a list of the specific bus bars concerned, and abbreviation -- the circuitry object characterized by having been extended in the parallel direction and serving as said bus bar for bending control.

[Claim 3] It is the circuitry object which is the control circuit substrate with which the control circuit where said insulating base material controls the drive of said circuit element in a circuitry object according to claim 1 or 2 was printed, and is characterized by mounting said circuit element in the both sides of this control circuit substrate and said bus bar.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the circuitry object for constituting the power distribution circuit in a car etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a means to distribute power to each electrical load from a common power source conventionally, by carrying out the laminating of two or more bus bar substrates, the circuit for power distribution is constituted and, generally the electric junction box which built the fuse and the relay switch into this is known.

[0003] Furthermore, the circuitry object which replaced with said relay and incorporated circuit elements, such as FET, that a miniaturization and the high-speed switching control of this electric junction box should be realized in recent years has come to be developed.

[0004] for example, in JP,2001-268785,A While carrying out the mold of the insulating case which becomes the perimeter of two or more bus bars arranged in on an abbreviation same flat surface from synthetic resin etc., unifying the whole, mounting solid-state-switching components, such as FET, on a suitable bus bar and constituting a power circuit Set spacing from said insulating case and a control circuit substrate is arranged on this and abbreviation parallel. This control circuit substrate and said each solid-state-switching component are connected, and the power distributor which controlled the drive of the solid-state-switching component concerned by the control circuit included in said control circuit substrate is indicated.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the bus bar with which the power distributor shown in said official report was arranged in on an abbreviation same flat surface is unified in an insulating case, although structure is simplified compared with the conventional electric junction box, there is a limitation in the thin shape-ization. Then, these people invented the technique which generates a circuitry object by pasting up said bus bar on the front face of an insulating sheet-like base material. [0006] The example is shown in drawing 15. In drawing, the bus bar of the a large number book containing the bus bar 111 for input terminals and the bus bar 112 for output terminals has pasted up on one side (the example of drawing inferior surface of tongue) of the insulating light-gage sheet-like base material 120. The aperture 122 for FET mounting is formed in the insulating base material 120, and FET30 is mounted so that the bus bar 111 for input terminals and the bus bar 112 for output terminals may be straddled from on drawing through this aperture 122.

[0007] The drain has exposed FET30 to the inferior surface of tongue of a body 32 including the abbreviation rectangular parallelepiped-like body 32 and the terminal (being shown in drawing is the source terminal 34) which projects from this body 32. And while the FET body 32 is mounted on the bus bar 111 concerned so that this drain may contact the top face of said bus bar 111 for input terminals, the source terminal 34 is mounted on the bus bar 112 for output terminals.

[0008] According to such a circuitry object, the power distribution circuit containing said FET30 can

consist of structures of thin meat. The power concretely inputted into the bus bar 111 for input terminals when said FET30 was ON is supplied to the bus bar 112 for output terminals through said FET30, and when FET30 is OFF, between bus bars 111,112 is intercepted electrically.

[0009] However, thereby with such a circuitry object of thin structure, there is a possibility that the soldering part of FET30 and a bus bar 111,112 may exfoliate that an insulation sheet 120 tends (refer to the two-dot chain line of drawing) to be bent by the part (it is a part between the bus bar 111 for input terminals, and the bus bar 112 for output terminals at drawing 15) which the bus bar has not pasted up. [0010] This invention aims at keeping the mounting condition of said circuit element good, attaining thin shape-ization of the circuitry object with which a circuit element is mounted on a bus bar in view of such a situation.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As said The means for solving a technical problem, this invention The front face of the insulating base material of the shape of a sheet which has flexibility where two or more bus bars which consist of flat metal plates are located in a line on an abbreviation same flat surface is pasted, and to the bus bar which is the circuitry object with which the circuit element was mounted in the bus bar concerned, and the power circuit was constituted as between specific bus bars is straddled, and is pasted up on the front face of said insulating base material the location [location / of said circuit element / arrangement] shifted in the direction of a list of said specific bus bar, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly—the direction of a list and abbreviation—it extends in the parallel direction and the bus bar for bending control which controls said insulating base material being bent by the part between the specific bus bars concerned, and deforming is contained.

[0012] With this configuration, since the bus bar for circuitry has pasted the front face of an insulating base material, as compared with the former, the height dimension (thickness dimension) of the whole circuitry object is very small, and large thin shape-ization is attained. and the location [location / of said solid-state-switching component / arrangement] shifted in the direction of a list of said specific bus bar, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly -- the direction of a list and abbreviation -- with the rigidity of the bus bar for bending control prolonged in the parallel direction Since an insulating sheet-like base material being bent by the part between the specific bus bars concerned, and deforming is controlled, it prevents originating in the bending deformation and the mounting part of the circuit element to a bus bar exfoliating, and the mounting condition concerned is kept good.

[0013] Here, various things, such as transistors including what [what is mounted in a bus bar front face and can constitute a power circuit as said circuit element], for example, FET, diode, and resistance, are applicable.

[0014] moreover -- although what was only prepared [of said insulating base material] in bending control is sufficient as said bus bar for bending control -- at least one side of said specific bus bar -- the direction of a list of the specific bus bars concerned, and abbreviation -- said effectiveness is acquired with a simple configuration, without increasing the configuration which is extended in the parallel direction and serves as said bus bar for bending control, then a bus bar number.

[0015] Although a mere insulation sheet is sufficient as said insulating base material, use this insulating base material as the control circuit substrate with which the control circuit which controls the drive of said circuit element was printed, it becomes unnecessary to newly install the configuration in which said circuit element is mounted in the both sides of this control circuit substrate and said bus bar, then the control circuit substrate concerned, and a configuration is simplified more. namely, the thing in which the control circuit substrate is formed apart from the circuitry object by the bus bar like before -- comparing -- a whole configuration -- large -- thin-shape-izing -- and it is simplified.

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of desirable operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. In addition, although the case where a power distributor with the power distribution circuit which distributes the power supplied from the common power source carried in a car etc. here using the circuitry object concerning this invention to two or more electrical loads is manufactured is shown, the application of the circuitry object concerning this invention can be widely applied, when a solid-state-

switching component performs an on-off change-over of the energization not only in this but a power circuit. Moreover, the manufacture approach is not restricted to the following, either.

[0017] 1) When bus bar ***** manufactures said circuitry object more nearly first, form the bus bar configuration plate 10 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0018] The bus bar 11 for input terminals of two or more sheets which the bus bar configuration plate 10 of illustration has the rectangle-like outer frame 16, and constitutes an input terminal to the inside field, While the bus bar of a large number containing the bus bar 12 for output terminals of two or more sheets which constitutes an output terminal, and two or more bus bars 14 for signal input terminals is arranged by the predetermined pattern It is in the condition that it was connected with said outer frame 16 by the bond part 18 with a suitable small bus bar, and specific bus bars were linked by the small bond part 18. [0019] Although it is arranged in the example of drawing so that edge 11a of the bus bar 11 for input terminals and outside edge 14a of the bus bar 14 for signal input terminals may be located in a line with the left-hand side of the bus bar configuration plate 10 and all edge 12a of all of a list and the bus bar 12 for output terminals may be located in a line with the right-hand side of the bus bar configuration plate 10, said each bus bar edges 11a, 12a, and 14a are the free edges which are not connected with an outer frame 16.

[0020] Moreover, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, <u>drawing 13</u>, and <u>drawing 14</u>, the bus bar 13 for junction intervenes between specific bus bar 11A for input terminals, and bus bar 12A for output terminals. [0021] This bus bar configuration plate 10 can be simply formed by piercing the metal plate of a single by press working of sheet metal. However, you may make it paste up each bus bar on an insulating base material according to an individual in this invention.

[0022] 2) Paste up the control circuit substrate 20 on one side (drawing 1 top face) of the adhesion process aforementioned bus bar configuration plate 10, and consider as the condition of drawing 2. [0023] What was formed including the control circuit which controls the switching operation of belowmentioned FET (circuit element)30 in the shape of [which has flexibility for the thing of a configuration equivalent to the usual printed circuit board (that by which printed wiring of the conductor which constitutes a control circuit was carried out to the insulating substrate)] a light-gage sheet is suitable for this control circuit substrate 20. In the example of drawing, the control circuit substrate 20 of the shape of a sheet with very small (for example, 0.3mm) thickness is used, and two or more through tubes 22 are prepared for the proper place of this control circuit substrate 20. This through tube 22 is for mounting said FET30 on a bus bar, and mentions that detail later.

[0024] The appearance of said control circuit substrate 20 is made smaller than the appearance of the bus bar configuration plate 10, and it is made for especially substrate right-and-left width of face to become sufficiently smaller than the bus bar configuration plate 10. Specifically by pasting up this control circuit substrate 20 on the central part of the bus bar configuration plate 10 like illustration While edge 11a of the bus bar 11 for input terminals and edge 14a of the bus bar 14 for signal input terminals project on the left outside from this bus bar configuration plate 20 and edge 12a of the bus bar 12 for output terminals projects on a projection and the right outside It is made exposed [all the bond parts 18] to the outside of the control circuit substrate 20 (drawing 2).

[0025] 3) Mount a circuit element (the example of drawing FET30) in the both sides of the control circuit substrate 20 concerned and the bus bar configuration plate 10 using the through tube 22 prepared in the mounting process aforementioned control circuit substrate 20.

[0026] As shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, FET30 used here contains the abbreviation rectangular parallelepiped-like body 32 and at least three terminals (the drain terminal of figure abbreviation, the source terminal 34, and gate terminal 36). The drain terminal was prepared in the rear face of said body 32 among the terminals concerned, and the source terminal 34 and the gate terminal 36 were projected from the side face of a body 32, and have extended caudad.

[0027] Corresponding to this FET30, rectangle-like partial 22a which can insert in the body 32 of said FET30, and extension partial 22b which is prolonged in the predetermined direction from this rectangle-like partial 22a, and has the configuration which can insert in the source terminal 34 of said FET30 are included in each through tube 22 of the control circuit substrate 20. And the drain terminal in the rear

face of the FET body 32 is directly contacted on the top face of the bus bar 11 for input terminals in the bus bar configuration plate 10 through said rectangle-like partial 22a, the FET body 32 is mounted on the bus bar 11 concerned, the source terminal 34 of FET30 is connected to the bus bar 12 for output terminals through said extension partial 22b, and the gate terminal 36 of FET30 is connected to the suitable conductor pattern on the control circuit substrate 20. FET30 will be mounted so that the bus bar 11 for input terminals and the bus bar 12 for output terminals corresponding to this may be straddled according to this process, and the power distribution circuit where power is supplied to the bus bar 12 for output terminals from said bus bar 11 for input terminals via FET30 which is a switching means is built.

[0028] moreover, about the bus bar 13 for junction which intervenes specific bus bar 11 for input terminals A and bus bar 12A for output terminals which are shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, <u>drawing 13</u>, and <u>drawing 14</u>, and between them While FET30 is mounted so that said bus bar 11A for input terminals and the bus bar 13 for junction may be straddled FET30 is mounted so that the bus bar 13 for junction and bus bar 12A for output terminals may be straddled, and the power inputted into bus bar 11A for input terminals is supplied to bus bar 12A for output terminals via bus bar 13 ->FET30 for FET30 -> junction in order.

[0029] This mounting process can be simply carried out only by applying melting solder by printing etc. for example, in each through tube 22, and carrying FET30 on it.

[0030] In order to perform this mounting process, it is more desirable to give the thickness of the control circuit substrate 20 and the level difference t of an abbreviation EQC between the source terminal 34 and a gate terminal 36 beforehand, as shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. Moreover, when the bus bar which should be carried out direct continuation to the control circuit of the control circuit substrate 20 exists in the bus bar contained in the bus bar configuration plate 10, a suitable projection is made to take out from the bus bar concerned, and you may make it solder the projection concerned to the control circuit substrate 20 side, as shown in the A section of drawing 5.

[0031] 4) As shown in drawing 6, bend upward the bus bar edge (the edges 11a, 12a, and 14a of bus bars 11, 12, and 14 are included at least by a diagram.) which projects on right-and-left both the outsides from the bending process control circuit substrate 20, and form the terminal connected with an external circuit.

[0032] 5) As shown in housing wearing process drawing 7, fix to the perimeter of two or more signal input terminals (it is edge 14a of the bus bar 14 for signal input terminals by a diagram, and has ranked with the horizontal single tier) the housing 40 which consists of insulating materials, such as synthetic resin, and form a connector in it. The projection 42 for making it engage with the below-mentioned case 50 is formed in the side face of this housing 40.

[0033] 6) Separate the bus bars in the separation process aforementioned bus bar configuration plate 10 with a press etc., and complete a power circuit. What is necessary is to cut the bond part 18 exposed to the outside of the control circuit substrate 20, and just to specifically remove it. An outer frame 16 will also be inevitably removed from a circuitry object by removal of this bond part 18. In the condition after this separation process, the whole height dimension (thickness dimension) is stopped very small almost on a par [occupancy area] with the area of the control circuit substrate 20. Although its thing [using it, even when it is independent] is possible for this circuitry object, by adding further a below-mentioned case 50 and the below-mentioned radiator material 60, it becomes possible [raising waterproofness and heat dissipation nature more], and can acquire the suitable circuit object for the power distributor for cars etc.

[0034] 7) Put further the case 50 (drawing 9) which consists of insulating materials, such as synthetic resin, from the bottom to the circuitry object acquired at the separation process of the case wearing process 6. Opening of this case 50 is turned down, it has a wrap configuration for said control circuit substrate 20 whole from the bottom, opening which opens said FET30 up is prepared in that center, and the covering attachment wall 52 is set up upward from the periphery of this opening. That is, this covering attachment wall 52 has surrounded the field containing said FET30.

[0035] Tubed housing 54 and the tubed housing applied part 56 which carry out opening up and down

are formed in right-and-left both the edges (part of right-and-left both the outsides of the covering attachment wall 52) of this case 50 at a case 50 and one. Housing 54 is formed in two or more places, surrounds edge 11a (input terminal) of said bus bar 11 for input terminals, and edge 12a (output terminal) of the bus bar 12 for output terminals according to an individual, respectively, and constitutes a connector with these terminals. The housing applied part 56 is formed in the location corresponding to said housing 40 (housing surrounding a signal input terminal), said housing 40 is inserted from the bottom into this housing applied part 56, and when the projection 42 of the side attachment wall of this housing 40 engages with the upper limit of the housing applied part 56, a bus bar and the control circuit substrate 20 are stopped by the case 50.

[0036] It is possible to connect a terminal and an external circuit concerned simply by combining the connector prepared in the terminal of the wire harness ****(ed) by the car as opposed to the connector which consisted of this structure with said each terminal and housing 40 and 54.

[0037] In addition, from case 50 order both ends, two or more fin coverings 58 on a par with right and left have projected downward.

[0038] 8) Paste up the top face 64 of the radiator material 60 as shown in the inferior surface of tongue of radiator material connection process aforementioned each bus bar at <u>drawing 10</u>, and make both coalesce.

[0039] The radiator material 60 was formed with the ingredient the whole excelled [ingredient] in the thermal conductivity of an aluminum system metal etc., and had the flat top face 64, and the fin 62 of two or more sheets on a par with right and left has projected it downward from the inferior surface of tongue. The location of each fin 62 corresponds with the location of the fin covering 58 in said case 50, and the longitudinal direction both ends of each fin 62 are covered with wearing of this radiator material 60 with said fin covering 58.

[0040] 9) Pour in a potting agent inside the covering attachment wall 52 concerned from upper limit opening of the potting process aforementioned covering attachment wall 52, and close FET30 in this potting agent. Then, the inside of the covering attachment wall 52 is sealed by what (for example, oscillating welding is carried out) the covering 70 as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> is put on the upper limit of the covering attachment wall 52, and both are joined for. By this, the waterproofing effectiveness of a circuitry object will be heightened further.

[0041] In the power distributor manufactured as mentioned above, by connecting a power source to the input terminal (edge 11a of the bus bar 11 for input terminals), and connecting electrical load to an output terminal (edge 12a of the bus bar 12 for output terminals) While the power distribution circuit which distributes power to suitable electrical load from said power source is built By controlling actuation of FET14 prepared in the middle of the power distribution circuit concerned by the control circuit included in the control circuit substrate 20, on-off control of energization of said power distribution circuit will be performed.

[0042] By the way, with the circuitry object shown here, in the condition of <u>drawing 8</u>, the control circuit substrate 20 will tend to be bent by the shape of a light-gage sheet, and bending will concentrate on the part in which especially the bus bar is not arranged, for example. Therefore, if a measure is not taken at all, when big bending of curvature occurs among adjoining bus bars, the soldering part of the FET30 and both the bus bars which are mounted ranging over both bus bars exfoliates, and there is a possibility that a faulty connection may arise.

[0043] For example, since the minute clearance has opened between bus bar 11A for input terminals and the bus bars 13 for junction which are shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, <u>drawing 13</u>, and <u>drawing 14</u> and FET30 is mounted ranging over these bus bars 11A and 13, when big bending of curvature arises among both the bus bars 11A and 13, the soldering part of both the bus bars 11A and 13 and FET30 exfoliates, and there is a possibility that a faulty connection may arise in this part.

[0044] then, the location which shifted in the direction of a list of said bus bars 11A and 13 (drawing 13 (a), and (b) longitudinal direction), and the direction which intersects perpendicularly from the arrangement location of said FET30 with the gestalt of this operation -- that direction of a list and abbreviation -- he extends in the parallel direction and he is trying to include the bus bar for bending

control which controls said insulating base material being bent by the part between the specific bus bars concerned, and deforming As shown in the two-dot chain line list of drawing 1 at drawing 13 (b) and drawing 14 (b), specifically Bending (drawing 13 (b) -- facing the left) control section 11e is extended by the sense which crosses the side of the bus bar 13 for junction along an parallel direction. the direction of a list of the edge of said bus bar 11A for input terminals to both the bus bars 11A and 13, and abbreviation -- Bending of the control circuit substrate 20 between said bus bar 11A for input terminals and the bus bar 13 for junction is controlled by the rigidity of this bending control section 11e. That is, it considers as the configuration which bus bar 11A for input terminals bends, and serves as the bus bar for control.

[0045] According to this configuration, the faulty connection of FET30 which bends from said bus bar 11 for input terminals A, and originates in bending of the control circuit substrate 20 with the easy structure of making control section 11e extending is beforehand avoidable.

[0046] In addition, the bus bar for bending control concerning this invention may be arranged on the location which can control bending of the control circuit substrate 20 between both bus bar 11A and 13 for the bus bar (bus bar prolonged in the direction parallel to both the bus bars 11A and 13) which became independent completely [not only a thing but both the bus bars 11A and 13 extended from bus bar 11 for input terminals A as mentioned above]. Moreover, the part for bending control by the bus bar for bending control bends in the location which controls bending between the bus bars 11 for input terminals and the bus bars 12 for output terminals which are shown in drawing 4 that what is necessary is just to set up suitably, and may arrange the bus bar for control.

[0047] Also about the insulating base material, it was not restricted to what constitutes the control circuit substrate 20 like said operation gestalt, for example, each bus bar could paste the front face of a mere insulation sheet.

[0048]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since it is the circuitry object with which two or more bus bars pasted up this invention on the front face of a sheet-like insulation base material, the circuit element was mounted so that between the specific bus bars might be straddled, and the power circuit was constituted, the thin shape-ization can be attained. and to the bus bar adhered to the front face of said insulating base material It extends in the parallel direction. the location [location / of said circuit element / arrangement] shifted in the direction of a list of said specific bus bar, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly -- the direction of a list and abbreviation -- Since the bus bar for bending control which controls said insulating base material being bent by the part between the specific bus bars concerned, and deforming is contained, there is effectiveness which can keep the mounting condition of said circuit element good by control of the bending deformation concerned.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view showing the bus bar configuration plate and control circuit substrate which are used for manufacture of the circuitry object concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having pasted up said bus bar configuration plate and control circuit substrate.

[Drawing 3] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having mounted FET in said bus bar configuration plate and a control circuit substrate.

[Drawing 4] It is the enlarged section perspective view showing the mounting condition of said FET.

[Drawing 5] It is the perspective view showing the direct continuation part of said bus bar configuration plate and control circuit substrate.

[Drawing 6] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having bent the edge of the predetermined bus bar in said bus bar configuration plate up.

[Drawing 7] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having prepared housing in the perimeter of the edge of the bent bus bar for signal input terminals, and having formed the connector. [Drawing 8] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having removed the outer frame from said bus bar configuration plate, and having separated bus bars.

[Drawing 9] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having equipped with the case in said control circuit substrate and bus bar.

[Drawing 10] It is the perspective view showing the circuitry object with which it was equipped with said case, and the radiator material with which this is equipped.

[Drawing 11] It is the perspective view showing the circuitry object with which it was equipped with said radiator material, and covering with which the covering attachment wall of the case is equipped. [Drawing 12] It is the perspective view showing the process which pours in a potting agent from the potting inlet of covering with which it was equipped.

[Drawing 13] The top view showing the bus bar configuration plate which does not apply the bending control means which (a) requires for this invention, and (b) are the top views showing the bus bar configuration plate which applied the bending control means concerning this invention.

[Drawing 14] The top view showing the circuitry object which does not apply the bending control means which (a) requires for this invention, and (b) are the top views showing the circuitry object which applied the bending control means concerning this invention.

[Drawing 15] It is the sectional view showing the bending condition in the circuitry object with which the bus bar was mounted in the front face of an insulating light-gage sheet-like base material, and FET was mounted in the front face.

[Description of Notations]

11 Bus Bar for Input Terminals

11A The bus bar for input terminals (bus bar which is a specific bus bar with which a circuit element is mounted, bends, and serves as the bus bar for control)

- 11e Bending control section
- 12 Bus Bar for Output Terminals
- 13 Bus Bar for Junction (Specific Bus Bar with which Circuit Element is Mounted)
- 14 Bus Bar for Signal Input Terminals
- 20 Control Circuit Substrate
- 30 FET (Circuit Element)

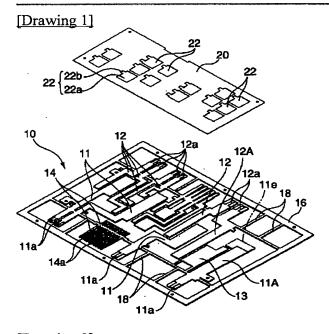
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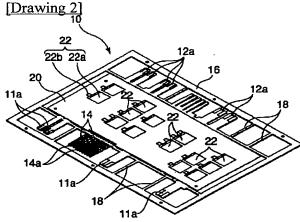
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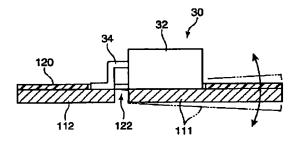
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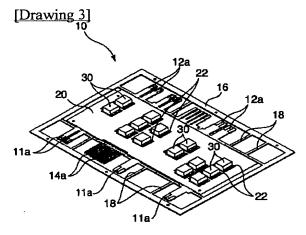
DRAWINGS

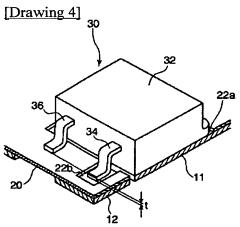


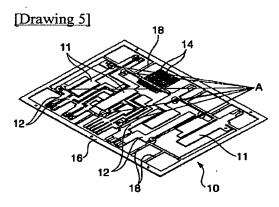


[Drawing 15]

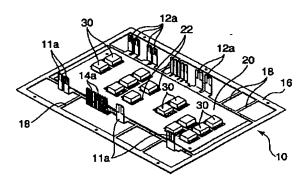


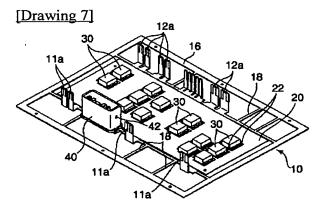


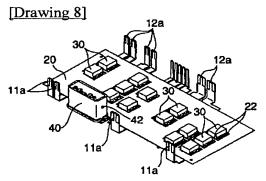




[Drawing 6]

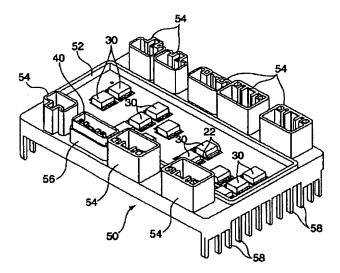


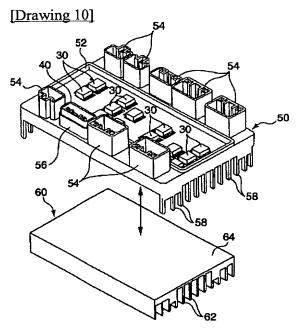




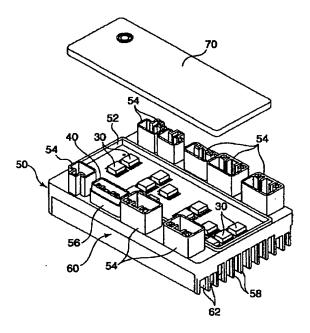
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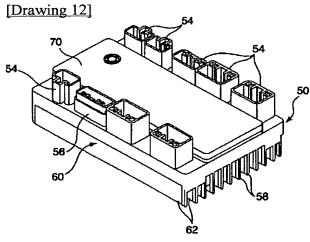
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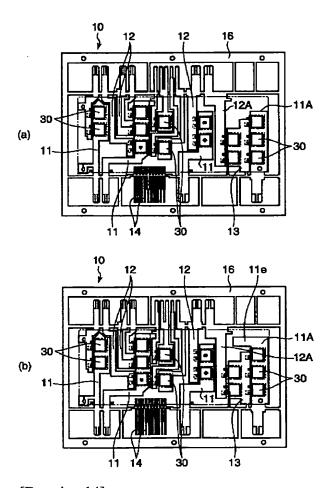


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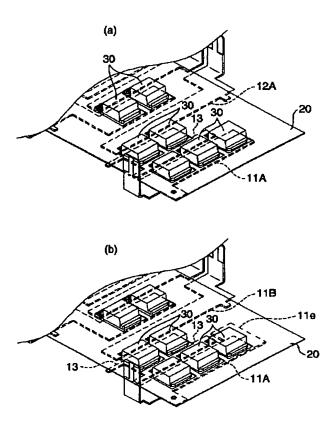




[Drawing 13]



[Drawing 14]



[Translation done.]

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(21) 出願番号	特願2002-18151(P2002-18151)	(71)出願人 395011665
		株式会社オートネットワーク技術研究所
(22)出顧日	平成14年1月28日(2002.1.28)	愛知県名古屋市南区菊住1丁目7番10号
(=-/		(71)出願人 000183406
		住友電装株式会社
		三重県四日市市西末広町1番14号
		(71)出庭人 000002130
		住友電気工業株式会社
		大阪府大阪市中央区北浜四丁目5番33号
		(74)代理人 100067828
		弁理士 小谷 悦司 (外2名)

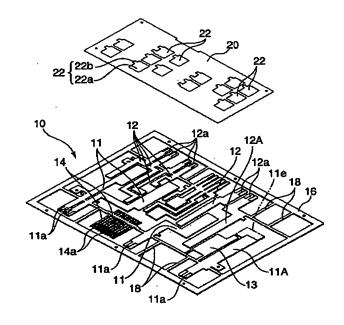
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(54) 【発明の名称】 回路構成体

(57)【要約】

【課題】 バスパー上に回路索子が実装される回路構成 体の薄型化を図りながら、前記回路素子の実装状態を良 好に保つ。

【解決手段】 平坦な金属板からなる複数本のバスパー 11~14が略同一平面上に並んだ状態で可撓性を有す るシート状の絶縁基材20の表面に接着され、かつ、特 定のバスパー11A、13同士の間をまたぐように当該 バスバーに回路索子30が実装されて電力回路が構成さ れる。回路素子30の配設位置から前記特定のバスパー 11A, 13の並び方向と直交する方向にずれた位置で その並び方向と略平行な方向に撓み抑制部 1 1 e がパス バー11Aから延長され、この撓み抑制部11eが特定 のパスパー11A. 13同士の間の部分で前記絶縁基材 が撓み変形するのを抑制する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 平坦な金属板からなる複数本のバスバーが略同一平面上に並んだ状態で可撓性を有するシート状の絶縁基材の表面に接着され、かつ、特定のバスパー同士の間をまたぐように当該バスパーに回路素子が実装されて電力回路が構成された回路構成体であって、前記絶縁基材の表面に接着されるバスパーには、前記回路素子の配設位置から前記特定のバスパーの並び方向と直交する方向にずれた位置でその並び方向と略平行な方向に延び、当該特定のバスパー同士の間の部分で前記絶縁基材が撓み変形するのを抑制する撓み抑制用バスパーが含まれていることを特徴とする回路構成体。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載の回路構成体において、前記特定のパスパーの少なくとも一方が当該特定のパスパー同士の並び方向と略平行な方向に延長されて前記撓み抑制用パスパーを兼ねていることを特徴とする回路構成体。

【請求項3】 請求項1または2記載の回路構成体において、前記絶縁基材は前記回路素子の駆動を制御する制御回路が印刷された制御回路基板であり、この制御回路基板と前記パスパーとの双方に前記回路素子が実装されていることを特徴とする回路構成体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、車両における配電 回路等を構成するための回路構成体に関するものであ る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、共通の電源から各電気的負荷に電力を分配する手段として、複数枚のバスバー基板を積層することにより配電用回路を構成し、これにヒューズやリレースイッチを組み込んだ電気接続箱が一般に知られている。

【0003】さらに近年は、かかる電気接続箱の小型化 や高速スイッチング制御を実現すべく、前記リレーに代 えてFET等の回路素子を組み込んだ回路構成体が開発 されるに至っている。

【0004】例えば特開2001-268785号公報には、略同一平面上に並べられた複数本のバスバーの周囲に合成樹脂等からなる絶縁ケースをモールドして全体を一体化し、適当なバスバーの上にFET等の半導体スイッチング素子を実装して電力回路を構成するとともに、前記絶縁ケースから間隔をおいてこれと略平行に制御回路基板を配し、この制御回路基板と前記各半導体スイッチング素子とを接続して当該半導体スイッチング素子の駆動を前記制御回路基板に組み込まれた制御回路によって制御するようにしたパワーディストリビュータが開示されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前記公報に示されるパ

ワーディストリビュータは、略同一平面上に並べられた パスパーが絶縁ケースによって一体化されたものである ため、従来の電気接続箱に比べて構造が簡素化されるも のの、その薄型化には限界がある。そこで本出願人は、 前記パスパーをシート状の絶縁基材の表面に接着するこ とにより回路構成体を生成する技術を考え出した。

【0006】その一例を図15に示す。図において、入力端子用パスパー111及び出力端子用パスパー112を含む多数本のパスパーが薄肉シート状の絶縁基材120の片面(図例では下面)上に接着されている。絶縁基材120にはFET実装用の窓122が形成され、この窓122を通じて図の上から入力端子用パスパー111及び出力端子用パスパー112をまたぐようにFET30が実装されている。

【0007】FET30は、略直方体状の本体32と、この本体32から突出する端子(図に示されるのはソース端子34)とを含み、本体32の下面にはドレインが露出している。そして、このドレインが前記入力端子用パスパー110上面に接触するように当該パスパー11上にFET本体32が実装されるとともに、ソース端子34が出力端子用パスパー112上に実装されている。

【0008】このような回路構成体によれば、薄肉の構造で前記FET30を含む配電回路を構成することができる。具体的に、前記FET30がオンのときには、入力端子用バスバー111に入力された電力が前記FET30を通じて出力端子用バスバー112に供給され、FET30がオフのときはバスバー111,112間が電気的に遮断される。

【0009】ところが、このような薄型構造の回路構成体では、パスパーが接着されていない部分(例えば図15では入力端子用バスパー111と出力端子用バスパー112との間の部分)で絶縁シート120が撓み易く(図の二点鎖線参照)、これにより、FET30とパスパー111、112との半田付け部分が剥離するおそれがある。

【0010】本発明は、このような事情に鑑み、バスバー上に回路素子が実装される回路構成体の薄型化を図りながら、前記回路素子の実装状態を良好に保つことを目的とする。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するための手段として、本発明は、平坦な金属板からなる複数本のバスパーが略同一平面上に並んだ状態で可撓性を有するシート状の絶縁基材の表面に接着され、かつ、特定のバスパー同士の間をまたぐように当該バスパーに回路素子が実装されて電力回路が構成された回路構成体であって、前記絶縁基材の表面に接着されるバスパーには、前記回路素子の配設位置から前記特定のバスパーの並び方向と直交する方向にずれた位置でその並び方向と略平行

のバスパー同士の間の部分で前 、するのを抑制する撓み抑制用バス ゝものである。

ル構成では、絶縁基材の表面に回路構成 が接着されているので、従来に比して回路 .の高さ寸法(厚み寸法)が非常に小さく、大 **≟化が達成される。しかも、前記半導体スイッチ** ※子の配設位置から前記特定のバスパーの並び方向 **昼交する方向にずれた位置でその並び方向と略平行な** 方向に延びる撓み抑制用バスバーの剛性により、当該特 定のバスバー同士の間の部分でシート状の絶縁基材が撓 み変形することが抑制されるため、その撓み変形に起因 してバスバーへの回路素子の実装部分が剝離することが 防がれ、当該実装状態は良好に保たれる。

【0013】ここで、前記回路索子としては、バスパー 表面に実装されて電力回路を構成し得るもの、例えばF ETをはじめとするトランジスタ、ダイオード、抵抗 等、種々のものが適用可能である。

【〇〇14】また、前記撓み抑制用バスバーは、前記絶 縁基材の撓み抑制専用に設けられたものでもよいが、前 記特定のバスパーの少なくとも一方が当該特定のバスバ 一同士の並び方向と略平行な方向に延長されて前記撓み 抑制用バスバーを兼ねる構成とすれば、バスバー本数を 増やすことなく簡素な構成で前記効果が得られる。

【0015】前記絶縁基材は単なる絶縁シートでもよい が、この絶縁基材を前記回路素子の駆動を制御する制御 回路が印刷された制御回路基板とし、この制御回路基板 と前記バスバーとの双方に前記回路素子が実装されてい る構成とすれば、当該制御回路基板を新たに設置する必 要がなくなり、構成がより簡素化される。すなわち、従 来のようにバスバーによる回路構成体とは別に制御回路 基板が設けられているものに比べ、全体構成は大幅に薄 型化及び簡素化される。

[0016]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の好ましい実施の形態を図 面に基づいて説明する。なお、ここでは、本発明にかか る回路構成体を用いて、車両等に搭載される共通の電源 から供給される電力を複数の電気的負荷に分配する配電 回路をもつパワーディストリビュータを製造する場合を 示すが、本発明にかかる回路構成体の用途はこれに限ら ず、電力回路における通電のオンオフ切換を半導体スイ ッチング素子によって行う場合に広く適用が可能であ る。また、製造方法も以下のものに限られない。

【0017】1) バスバー形成工程

まず、前記回路構成体を製造するにあたり、図1に示す ようなバスバー構成板10を形成する。

【0018】図示のパスパー構成板10は、矩形状の外 枠16を有し、その内側領域に、入力端子を構成する複 数枚の入力端子用バスパー11と、出力端子を構成する 複数枚の出力端子用パスパー12と、複数本の信号入力

端子用バスバー14とを含む多数のパスパーが所定のパ ターンで配列されるとともに、適当なバスバーが小幅の つなぎ部分18によって前記外枠16とつながり、また 特定のバスパー同士が小幅のつなぎ部分18によって相 互連結された状態となっている。

【0019】図例では、入力端子用バスバー11の端部 11a及び信号入力端子用バスパー14の外側端部14 a が全てバスパー構成板10の左側に並び、出力端子用 パスパー12の端部12aが全てパスパー構成板10の 右側に並ぶように配置されているが、前記各バスバー端 部11a、12a、14aは外枠16とつながっていな い自由端部となっている。

【0020】また、図1, 図13, 図14に示すよう に、特定の入力端子用パスパー11Aと出力端子用パス バー12Aとの間には中継用バスバー13が介在してい る。

【〇〇21】このパスパー構成板10は、例えば単一の 金属板をプレス加工で打ち抜くことにより簡単に形成す ることが可能である。ただし、本発明では各バスバーを 個別に絶縁基材に接着させていくようにしてもよい。

【0022】2)接着工程

前記パスパー構成板10の片面(図1では上面)に制御 回路基板20を接着して図2の状態とする。

【0023】この制御回路基板20は、後述のFET (回路索子) 30のスイッチング動作を制御する制御回 路を含むもので、例えば通常のプリント回路基板(絶縁 基板に制御回路を構成する導体が印刷配線されたもの) と同等の構成のものを可撓性をもつ薄肉シート状に形成 したものが好適である。図例では、非常に厚みの小さい (例えば0.3mm) シート状の制御回路基板20が用いら れ、かつ、この制御回路基板20の適所には複数の貫通 **孔22が設けられている。この貫通孔22は、前記FE** T30をバスバー上に実装するためのものであり、その 詳細は後述する。

【0024】前記制御回路基板20の外形は、バスバー 構成板10の外形よりも小さくし、特に基板左右幅がバ スパー構成板10よりも十分小さくなるようにしてお く。具体的には、この制御回路基板20を図示のように バスバー構成板10の中央部分に接着することにより、 このパスパー構成板20から左外側に入力端子用バスパ 一11の端部11a及び信号入力端子用バスバー14の 端部14aが突出し、右外側に出力端子用バスバー12 の端部12aが突出するとともに、全てのつなぎ部分1 8が制御回路基板20の外側に露出するようにする(図

【0025】3)実装工程

前記制御回路基板20に設けられている貫通孔22を利 用して、当該制御回路基板20とパスパー構成板10の 双方に回路索子(図例ではFET30)を実装する。

【0026】図4に示すように、ここで用いられるFE

T30は、略直方体状の本体32と、少なくとも3つの端子(図略のドレイン端子、ソース端子34、及びゲート端子36)とを含んでいる。当該端子のうち、ドレイン端子は前記本体32の裏面に設けられ、ソース端子34及びゲート端子36は本体32の側面から突出して下方に延出されている。

【OO27】このFET30に対応して、制御回路基板 20の各貫通孔22には、前記FET30の本体32が 挿通可能な矩形状部分22aと、この矩形状部分22a から所定方向に延びて前記FET30のソース端子34 が挿通可能な形状をもつ延出部分22bとを含ませる。 そして、前記矩形状部分22aを通じてFET本体32 の裏面におけるドレイン端子をパスパー構成板10にお ける入力端子用バスバー11の上面に直接接触させて当 該パスパー11上にFET本体32を実装し、前記延出 部分22bを通じてFET30のソース端子34を出力 端子用パスパー12に接続し、FET30のゲート端子 36を制御回路基板20上の適当な導体パターンに接続 する。この工程により、入力端子用バスパー11とこれ に対応する出力端子用バスパー12とをまたぐように F ET30が実装されることとなり、前記入力端子用バス バー11からスイッチ手段であるFET30を経由して 出力端子用バスバー12に電力が供給される配電回路が 構築される。

【0028】また、図1、図13、図14に示す特定の入力端子用バスパー11A及び出力端子用バスパー12Aとその間に介在する中継用バスパー13については、前記入力端子用バスパー11Aと中継用バスパー13とをまたぐようにFET30が実装されるとともに、中継用バスパー13と出力端子用バスパー12AとをまたぐようにFET30が実装されており、入力端子用バスバー11Aに入力された電力がFET30→中継用バスバー13→FET30を順に経由して出力端子用バスバー12Aに供給されるようになっている。

【0029】この実装工程は、例えば各貫通孔22内に 印刷等で溶融はんだを塗布し、その上にFET30を載 せるだけで簡単に行うことが可能である。

【0030】かかる実装工程を行うには、予め、図4に示すようにソース端子34とゲート端子36との間に制御回路基板20の厚みと略同等の段差 t を与えておくことが、より好ましい。また、バスパー構成板10に含まれるバスパーの中に制御回路基板20の制御回路と直接接続すべきバスパーが存在する場合には、例えば図5のA部に示すように当該バスパーから適当な突起を出させて当該突起を制御回路基板20側にはんだ付けするようにしてもよい。

【0031】4) 折り曲げ工程

制御回路基板20から左右両外側に突出するパスパー端部(図では少なくともパスパー11, 12, 14の端部11a, 12a, 14aを含む。)を図6に示すように

上向きに折り曲げて、外部回路と接続される端子を形成 する。

【0032】5) ハウジング装着工程

図7に示すように、複数の信号入力端子(図では信号入力端子用パスパー14の端部14aであって横一列に並んでいる)の周囲に、合成樹脂等の絶縁材料からなるハウジング40を固定してコネクタを形成する。このハウジング40の側面には後述のケース50と係合させるための突起42を形成しておく。

【0033】6) 切り離し工程

前記バスバー構成板10におけるバスバー同士をプレス等により切り離して電力回路を完成させる。具体的には、制御回路基板20の外側に露出しているつなぎ部分18を切断、除去すればよい。このつなぎ部分18の除去により、必然的に外枠16も回路構成体から除去されることになる。この切り離し工程後の状態では、全体の高さ寸法(厚み寸法)が非常に小さく、また占有面積も制御回路基板20の面積とほぼ同等に抑えられている。この回路構成体は、それ単独でも使用することが可能るが、後述のケース50や放熱部材60をさらに付加することによって防水性や放熱性をより高めることが可能となり、車両用パワーディストリビュータ等に好適な回路体を得ることができる。

【0034】7)ケース装着工程

6)の切り離し工程で得られた回路構成体に対し、さら に上側から合成樹脂等の絶縁材料からなるケース50

(図9)を被せる。このケース50は、下側に開口して前記制御回路基板20全体を上側から覆う形状を有し、その中央には前記FET30を上方に開放する開口部が設けられ、この開口部の周縁から上向きにカバー取付壁52が立設されている。すなわち、このカバー取付壁52は前記FET30を含む領域を囲んでいる。

【0035】このケース50の左右両縁部(カバー取付壁52の左右両外側の部分)には、上下に開口する筒状のハウジング54及びハウジング装着部56がケース50と一体に形成されている。ハウジング54は、複数11a(入力端子)及び出力端子用バスバー11の端部11a(入力端子)及び出力端子用バスバー12の端部12a(出力端子)をそれぞれ個別に囲み、これらの端子とともにコネクタを構成する。ハウジング装着部56は、前記ハウジング40(信号入力端子を囲むハウジングも1に対応する位置に形成され、このハウジング装着部56内に前記ハウジング40が下から挿入され、同ハウジング40の側壁の突起42がハウジング装着部56の上端に係合することによりバスバー及び制御回路基板20がケース50に係止される。

【0036】この構造では、前記各端子とハウジング4 0,54とで構成されたコネクタに対し、例えば車両に 配索されるワイヤハーネスの端末に設けられたコネクタ を結合することにより、当該端子と外部回路とを簡単に 接続することが可能となっている。

【0037】なお、ケース50の前後両端部からは、左右に並ぶ複数枚のフィンカバー58が下向きに突出している。

【0038】8) 放熱部材接続工程

前記各パスパーの下面に図10に示すような放熱部材6 0の上面64を接着して両者を合体させる。

【0039】放熱部材60は、全体がアルミニウム系金属等の熱伝導性に優れた材料で形成され、平坦な上面64を有し、下面からは左右に並ぶ複数枚のフィン62が下向きに突出している。各フィン62の位置は前記ケース50におけるフィンカバー58の位置と対応しており、この放熱部材60の装着によって各フィン62の長手方向両端が前記フィンカバー58で覆われるようになっている。

【0040】9) ポッティング工程

前記カバー取付壁52の上端開口から当該カバー取付壁52の内側にポッティング剤を注入して同ポッティング剤内にFET30を封止する。その後、図11に示すようなカバー70をカバー取付壁52の上端に被せて両者を接合する(例えば振動溶接する)ことにより、カバー取付壁52内を密封する。これにより、回路構成体の防水効果がさらに高められることとなる。

【0041】以上のようにして製造されたパワーディストリピュータにおいて、その入力端子(入力端子用バスパー11の端部11a)に電源を、出力端子(出力端子用バスパー12の端部12a)に電気的負荷を接続することにより、前記電源から適当な電気的負荷に電力を分配する配電回路が構築されるとともに、当該配電回路の途中に設けられるFET14の動作が制御回路基板20に組み込まれた制御回路によって制御されることにより、前記配電回路の通電のオンオフ制御が実行されることになる。

【0042】ところで、ここに示した回路構成体では、例えば図8の状態において、制御回路基板20が薄肉シート状で撓み易く、特にバスバーが配設されていない部分に撓みが集中することになる。従って、何ら策を講じなければ、隣接するバスバー同士の間で曲率の大きな撓みが発生することにより、両バスバーにまたがって実装されているFET30と両バスバーとの半田付け部分が剥離し、接続不良が生ずるおそれがある。

【0043】例えば図1、図13、図14に示す入力端子用バスパー11Aと中継用バスパー13との間には微小な隙間があいており、これらのバスパー11A、13にまたがってFET30が実装されているため、両バスパー11A、13の間で曲率の大きな撓みが生ずることにより、両バスパー11A、13とFET30との半田付け部分が剥離し、この部分で接続不良が生ずるおそれがある。

【0044】そこで、この実施の形態では、前記FET

30の配設位置から前記バスバー11A. 13の並び方向(図13(a)(b)では左右方向)と直交する方向にずれた位置でその並び方向と略平行な方向に延び、当該特定のバスバー同士の間の部分で前記絶縁基材が撓み変形するのを抑制する撓み抑制用バスバーを含むようにしている。具体的には、図1の二点鎖線並びに図13

(b) 及び図14(b) に示されるように、前記入力端子用バスパー11Aの端部から両バスパー11A、13の並び方向と略平行な方向に沿って中継用バスパー13の側方を横切る向きに(図13(b) では左向きに)撓み抑制部11eが延長され、この撓み抑制部11eの剛性により、前記入力端子用バスパー11Aと中継用バスパー13との間での制御回路基板20の撓みが抑制されるようになっている。すなわち、入力端子用バスパー11Aが撓み抑制用バスパーを兼ねる構成とされている。

【 O O 4 5 】この構成によれば、前記入力端子用パスパー 1 1 A から撓み抑制部 1 1 e を延長させるだけの簡単な構造で、制御回路基板 2 O の撓みに起因する F E T 3 O の接続不良を未然に回避することができる。

【0046】なお、本発明にかかる撓み抑制用バスバーは、前記のように入力端子用バスバー11Aから延長されたものに限らず、例えば両バスバー11A、13とは完全に独立したバスバー(両バスバー11A、13と平行な方向に延びるバスバー)を両バスバー11A、13間での制御回路基板20の撓みを抑制できる位置に配してもよい。また、撓み抑制用バスバーによる撓み抑制対象部位は適宜設定すればよく、例えば図4に示す入力端子用バスバー11と出力端子用バスバーを配設してもよい。

【0047】絶縁基材についても、前記実施形態のように制御回路基板20を構成するものに限られず、例えば単なる絶縁シートの表面に各バスバーが接着されたものでもよい。

[0048]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明は、シート状絶縁基材の表面に複数本のバスパーが接着され、その特定のバスパー同士の間をまたぐように回路素子が実装されて電力回路が構成された回路構成体であるので、その薄型化を図ることができる。しかも、前記絶縁基材の表面に接着されるバスパーには、前記回路素子の配設位置から前記特定のバスパーの並び方向と直交する方向にずれた位置でその並び方向と略平行な方向に延び、当該特定のバスパー同士の間の部分で前記絶縁基材が撓み変形するのを抑制する撓み抑制用バスパーが含まれているので、当該撓み変形の抑制によって前記回路素子の実装状態を良好に保つことができる効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態にかかる回路構成体の製造 に用いられるパスパー構成板及び制御回路基板を示す斜 視図である。

【図2】前記バスバー構成板と制御回路基板とを接着した状態を示す斜視図である。

【図3】前記バスパー構成板及び制御回路基板にFETを実装した状態を示す斜視図である。

【図4】前記FETの実装状態を示す拡大断面斜視図である。

【図5】前記パスパー構成板と制御回路基板との直接接 続個所を示す斜視図である。

【図6】前記バスバー構成板における所定のバスバーの 端部を上方に折り曲げた状態を示す斜視図である。

【図7】折り曲げた信号入力端子用バスバーの端部の周囲にハウジングを設けてコネクタを形成した状態を示す 斜視図である。

【図8】前記パスパー構成板から外枠を除去してパスパー同士を切り離した状態を示す斜視図である。

【図9】前記制御回路基板及びバスバーにケースを装着 した状態を示す斜視図である。

【図10】前記ケースが装着された回路構成体とこれに 装着される放熱部材とを示す斜視図である。

【図11】前記放熱部材が装着された回路構成体とそのケースのカバー取付壁に装着されるカバーとを示す斜視図である。

【図12】装着されたカバーのポッティング注入口から

ポッティング剤を注入する工程を示す斜視図である。

【図13】(a)は本発明にかかる撓み抑制手段を適用しないパスパー構成板を示す平面図、(b)は本発明にかかる撓み抑制手段を適用したパスパー構成板を示す平面図である。

【図14】(a)は本発明にかかる撓み抑制手段を適用 しない回路構成体を示す平面図、(b)は本発明にかか る撓み抑制手段を適用した回路構成体を示す平面図であ る。

【図15】薄肉シート状の絶縁基材の表面にバスバーが 実装され、その表面にFETが実装された回路構成体で の撓み状態を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

11 入力端子用バスバー

11A 入力端子用バスバー(回路素子が実装される特定のバスバーであって撓み抑制用バスバーを兼ねるバスバー)

11e 撓み抑制部

12 出力端子用パスパー

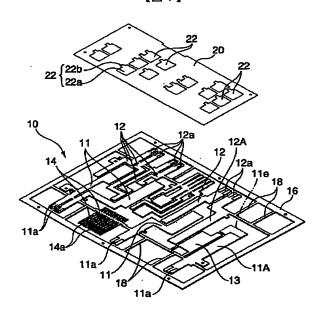
13 中継用バスバー(回路素子が実装される特定のバスバー)

14 信号入力端子用バスバー

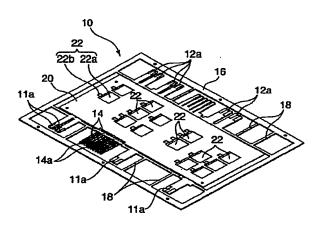
20 制御回路基板

30 FET (回路素子)

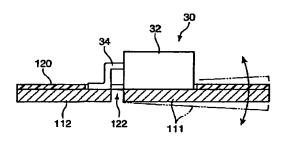
【図1】

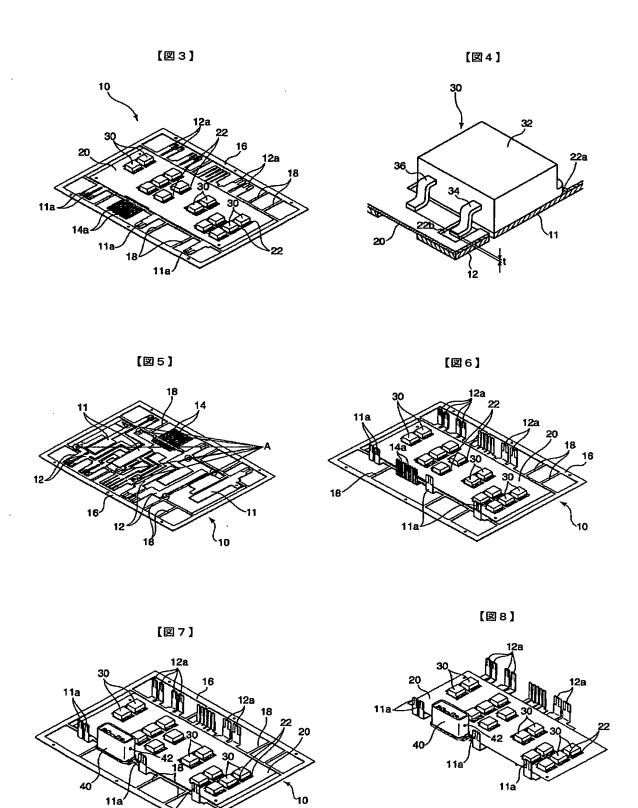


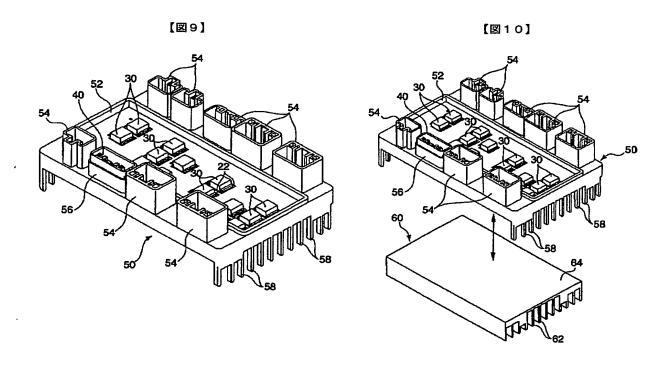
【図2】

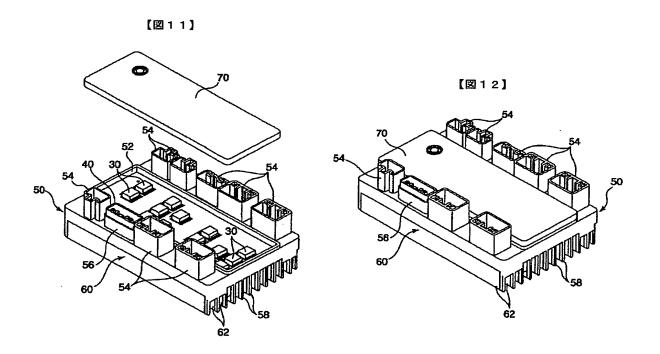


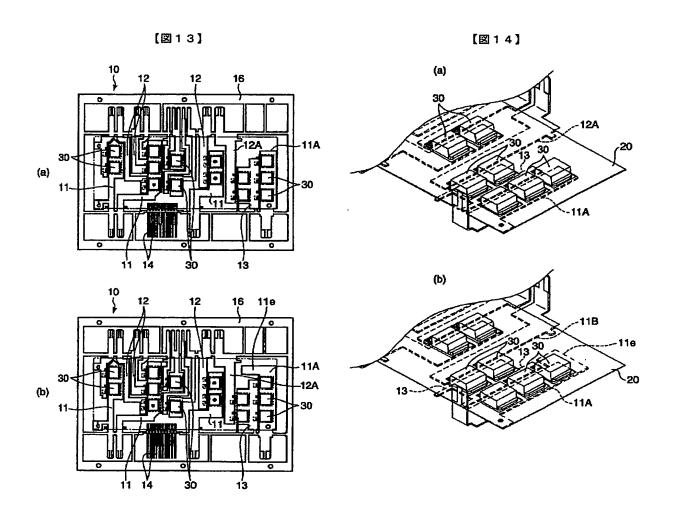
【図15】











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(72)発明者 山根 茂樹

愛知県名古屋市南区菊住1丁目7番10号 株式会社オートネットワーク技術研究所内

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